

First: It is sold at a moderate price. You save when you buy it.

Second: It has more than the ordinary leavening strength, therefore, you use less.

Third: There are no failures—it always makes the sweetest, most palatable of foods.

Fourth: It is used by millions of housewives—leading domestic science teachers and cooking experts.



Fifth: It is the best Baking Powder that can be produced. Was given highest awards at World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago; Paris Exposition, Paris, France.

Sixth: It contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by the United States Food Authorities.

The finest quality Baking Powder—at the most economical cost. "The Biggest Bargain That Goes into the Kitchen Today."

Pound can of Calumet contains full 16 oz. Some baking powders come in 12 oz. instead of 16 oz. cans. Be sure you get a pound when you want it.

Calumet Nut Cookie Recipe
 1/4 cup butter,
 1/2 cup sugar, 2
 eggs, 1/2 cup
 flour, 1 level tea-
 spoon Calumet
 Baking Powder,
 1/4 cup chopped
 nuts, 1 teaspoon
 lemon juice.
 Then mix in the
 regular way.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

State of Missouri, County of St. Francois, ss.
 In the Circuit Court. May term, 1921.
 Helen V. Bouthillier, Plaintiff,
 vs.
 Joseph Bouthillier, Defendant.

Order of Publication. Action, divorce. Now at this day comes the plaintiff herein by her attorney of record, Benj. H. Marbury, and files her petition and affidavit, alleging, among other things, that defendant abandoned plaintiff for more than one whole year next before the filing of her petition and failed and refused to support her, and was abusive, insulting, jealous and cruel to her and is not a resident of the State of Missouri.

Whereupon, it is ordered by the Clerk of this Court, in vacation, that said Defendant be notified by Publication that Plaintiff has commenced suit against him in this court, the object and general nature of which is to secure a divorce on the grounds of abandonment for one whole year next before the filing of her petition, and for non-support, and for being abusive, insulting, jealous and cruel and that unless said Joseph Bouthillier be and appear at this Court, at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the Court House in the City of Farmington, in said County, on the 9th day of May, next, and on or before the last day of said term, answer and plead to the Petition in said case, the same will be taken as confessed and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published, according to law, in The Farmington Times, a newspaper published in said County of St. Francois for four weeks successively, published at least once a week, the last insertion to be at least 30 days before the first day of said next May term of this court.

Order made and entered this 16th day of March, 1921.

J. C. HEIFNER.

A true copy from the record.
 Witness by hand and the seal of the Circuit Court of St. Francois county, this 16th day of March, 1921.
 (SEAL) J. C. HEIFNER,
 Circuit Clerk.

March 18, 25, April 1 and 8.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Robert L. Simms, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of St. Francois County, Missouri, bearing date the 12th day of March 1921.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to the undersigned Administrator for allowance within six months from the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the granting of letters on said estate they shall be forever barred.

J. W. YEARGAIN, Admr.

(SEAL) Attest: K. C. Weber, Judge.
 March 25, April, 8 and 15.

U. S. DECIDES GERMANY MUST PAY WAR BILL

Washington, April 1.—After a meeting of the Cabinet today, at which foreign affairs were discussed, the statement was authorized in a high government quarter that the United States intended to stick by her former allies in the present attitude toward Germany. Outside of its primary importance as showing the policy of the new administration at Washington, the statement has a particular application to the mission to this country of Rene Viviani, former Premier of France, who was sent by the French Government to lay before President Harding and others the desperate situation in which France finds herself as a basis for obtaining the moral support, at least, of America.

As one official orally and informally explained the position which the Harding administration has determined to follow:

Germany Must Pay

"Our attitude is that we consider that Germany should acknowledge its moral responsibility for the war and must pay reparation to the limit of her ability to pay. The idea that we fought throughout this war and that we would aid Germany in escaping its obligations is absurd and ridiculous."

To say that Viviani is pleased over this voluntary exposition of the government's position is putting it mildly.

Seen by a Globe-Democrat and New York Times representative, he expressed himself as being greatly moved by what he termed this vigorous and straightforward American pronouncement. While this is gratifying in the highest degree, he said, it is not a real surprise, as it stands on all fours with what he had so far learned in his attempt to present the cause and plight of France. Viviani said it shows America has the most intelligent grasp of and a deep sympathetic interest in the European situation as seen from the allied viewpoint. It shows, he added, that America is still keeping the faith as she did in the war and that America is not leaving France in the lurch.

Viviani Had Busy Day

Viviani had a busy day. Last night he saw several Senators at the dinner given in his honor by the French Ambassador, among them Senator Lodge, and early this morning he went to Lodge's residence for a further discussion of his mission. Afterwards he called on Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Secretary of Commerce Hoover. He called at the Senate to see Vice President Coolidge, but Coolidge was in the Cabinet meeting. They met later in the afternoon.

To most of those he has seen in the short time he has been in Washington Viviani has expressed the position in which France finds herself. To Senator Lodge, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Leader of the Senate, he expressed at great length the aspirations of France and detailed the troubles that have beset her and which threaten her very existence.

Viviani and Lodge met when the former Premier came to Washington in April, 1917, as the head of the French War Mission, and Viviani recalled with pleasure today that Senator Lodge was one of those who escorted him to the Senate chamber when he delivered his address to that body.

Laid Cards on Table

Speaking this evening to a Globe-Democrat and New York Times representative, Viviani said that he had found Senator Lodge to be a highly cultured man, with an intimate knowledge of European affairs. He had presented to Lodge, he said, the cause of France from every standpoint. As he expressed it, he had laid the cards of France on the table, for Lodge's information.

Speaking in French, which Lodge understands, Viviani, according to what he said this evening, was careful to explain to the Senate leader that he, like Lodge, had been a statesman and parliamentarian most of his life, and having been so he fully appreciates just what are the sovereign rights and prerogatives of a legislative body. No man, said Viviani, could presume to tell any parliament or Congress what it ought to do.

He told Lodge, he said, that he, Viviani, was not here for the purpose of any way to tell our Congress what to do in the situation. He came, he explained, to state the facts of the situation and was hopeful that on this showing America would do certain things which we might consider the right thing to do. But he fully recognized the sovereign right of our legislative body and our government to do just exactly what they pleased in the matter.

Viviani will leave Washington at 8 o'clock Saturday morning for New York to attend the luncheon given by the Alliance Francaise and will return to Washington on a train leaving New York at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

All the circumstances indicate the statement concerning the govern-

ment's attitude with respect to Germany and the reparations question was a direct result of Viviani's visit to Washington. The indications are equally strong that, informally as it was expressed, it was in accord with views exchanged at today's session of the cabinet during the discussion of foreign affairs.

War Debt Asset

Little was disclosed concerning this discussion, but the important fact was made known that there had been a unanimous agreement that the \$10,000,000,000 of war obligations owed to the United States government by its former allies was regarded as an asset.

This means that President Harding and his Cabinet are in accord with the policy of the Wilson administration in showing no sympathy for the suggestions advanced that the government should cancel the alleged war indebtedness. It must now be accepted that, whatever willingness the government may have to arrange easy terms of payment of this indebtedness, it holds that the money loaned should be returned, and that it will be carried as an asset in the Treasury's fiscal transactions.

In this connection it should be understood that Viviani has not made any suggestion to government officials, Senators or any body else that his mission has anything to do with France's debt to the United States. He has been careful to avoid that subject in the semi-official conversations he has had since arriving in Washington, but informally he has indicated that he had no purpose of seeking the cancellation of the debt. In following this course Viviani has shown his ability to steer clear of subjects that might embarrass his mission and has thus far made easier the task before him.

No Indorsement of Amount

It is noted that in the informal, but authoritative, statement of the government's position with respect to Germany and the reparations question, there is no direct indorsement of the claim of the European Allies that Germany shall pay reparational damages amounting to approximately 226,000,000,000 gold marks, or about \$56,000,000,000 in American money.

At the same time, the government indorses the proposal to compel Germany to pay reparations up to the amount she is able to pay. There has been a distinct belief, generally held in Washington, that Germany would be unable to pay \$56,000,000,000. But to all intents the statement obtained today is an indorsement of the allied effort to compel Germany to pay to the allies every penny she is able to scrape together for the purpose without bringing economic and financial ruin.

The informal statement of America's position was drawn forth apparently by a report that the German government had addressed a note to the United States begging for its support in resisting the allied reparational demands. There was some reason to believe that a communication had come to the State Department from the German government, but no official would make any admission on the subject, even in the way of denial. The expectation exists, however, that within a short time, say a week, the government will issue a formal statement of its position with respect to the German resistance to the allied reparational demand, either through a note to the German government or in an authorized statement to the press.

German Bonds Unlikely

Berlin, April 1.—The suggestion that the United States become the creditor of Germany by accepting German bonds in lieu of the debts the Entente powers owe the United States is popular with the Germans, who have proposed it several times before the recent overtures.

It is regarded as unlikely, however, in Berlin official circles that the United States will seriously consider such a proposition until the Entente announces positively the total reparations claims it will attempt to collect from Germany. This should be done May 1, according to the Versailles treaty. After this sum is announced the financial experts will be able to judge Germany's ability to pay.

MORTGAGE MONEY LACKING

The greatest single influence acting in restraint of the hoped-for home building era is to be found in the lack of mortgage money, according to Clare W. Banta, vice-president of the Wells Fargo-Nevada National Bank, San Francisco. The knowledge of investments gained by the people through the Liberty Loans, which causes many small investors to turn from mortgages to investment securities, is another factor, says Banta, and the Federal Income tax, which has the same effect in diverting funds, is still another.

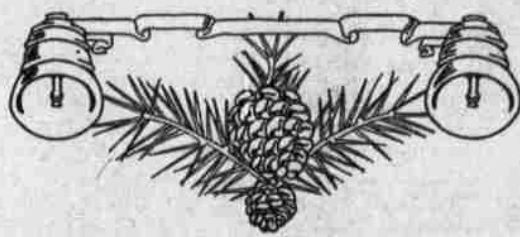
The public is learning the trick of buying tax-exempt securities rather

LIMMER'S BAKERY

Silver Sliced Bread

Made of best quality

3 loaves wrapped in waxed paper	-	25c
2 loaves Pan Dandy	-	15c
Sweet rolls, 2 doz.	-	25c
Sweet cakes, any kind, 3 for	-	25c



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than run the risk and pay the taxes on real estate and building investments. Tax-exempt bonds are drawing capital away from legitimate business enterprises.

BEATING THE SQUEEZERS

A romance of high finance has just come to a happy end, with our well known fellow citizen, Henry Ford, in the role of the hero.

It is something more than six months since the other automobile wizard, Durant, got into difficulties with his General Motors Company. The business slump came, and Durant found himself in great need of ready cash, which was only forthcoming when Morgan and DuPont came to the "rescue", and incidentally took the company away from the said Durant. During the recent winter, it suddenly dawned on Ford that he also would need big credit pretty soon. Inventory on his enormous stock of material showed heavy loss because prices had fallen after he had purchased. The farmer had been hit hard and sales of autos dwindled. Big bills were falling due. In the spring thirty five millions must be paid for taxes, etc.

Ford's immense profits were tied up in his great plants, in huge stocks of materials, and he certainly didn't have enough cash in hand.

Now arrives the ready little New York financier. Oh, certainly, New York's financial district would lend Henry a hundred million! Henry played with them a while and then turned the proffer down; he wanted to own the business himself for a while.

Well, things didn't pick up and there was another offer. Ford heroically declined and then, in February, sales started to be brisk. Faster and faster they came, and in March the Michigan Wizard sold 80,000 machines. This saved the day.

Henry will have enough cold cash this spring to pay his debts and all taxes. And hereafter, we opine, he'll be careful to have plenty of coin ahead for emergencies.

JOKE SAILOR NOW FASHION FAD



The Mitsui sailor which started its eventful career three years ago as a 65-cent joke hat—designed to get laughs for the famous musical comedy star, was accepted seriously by Paris. In all the metropolitan shops—new Paris models of the famous hat were shown—and on Easter—scores of them were worn by society leaders. The pictures show the original Mitsui sailor and the new 1921 Paris model as worn by Mitsui herself. It is of black cellophane straw—with a band and bow of black crepe ribbon and trimmed with a cluster of colored fruit.

HAVE SOME HONEY?

Every ten acres in Missouri yields annually enough nectar to support a colony of bees and enable them to store 30 pounds of surplus honey.—Bulletin 138, "Farm Beekeeping"; mailed free on request by Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

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